



## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact [support@jstor.org](mailto:support@jstor.org).

## BRIEF COMMUNICATION

## Cherubim

WHEN in 1880 Lenormant (*Les Origines de l'Histoire*, I, 118) claimed to have found on an ancient talisman the inscription: "*kirubu damku*" (a reading where the wish was father to the thought), scholars began to discuss the Babylonian origin of the biblical Cherubim. On the one hand, Delitzsch (*Wo lag das Paradies?*, 150 ff.) and Zimmern (*KAT*<sup>3</sup> 529 f.; 631 f.) maintained the identity of the Cherubim with the Assyrian lion and bull colossi; on the other, most scholars refused to adopt this view. As long as the Assyrian texts yielded no word of the same root and with a similar meaning, the discussion could lead to no results. Three Assyrian texts, which have been published since 1911, contain such a word and permit a restatement of the question on more solid foundations.

The first one is an account of Esarhaddon's restoration of the Aššur temple built by Šalmaneser (Messerschmidt, *Keilschrifttexte aus Assur historischen Inhalts: WVDOG* xvi, No. 75; cf. Meissner, *OLZ* 14, 476; Waterman, *AJSL* 31, 251). After rebuilding the old structure, Esarhaddon made gates of fragrant cypress (covered with gold plating) and doors for the shrine of Ašur embossed with gold, and put them in place. His account adds: "A *Laḫmu* and a *Kuribi* of brilliant *šariru* I set up side by side (of the gate)" (*ilāḫmu ilku-ri-bi ša šariri ruššū idi ana idi u[l-z]iz*: obv. 24).

The second text is Harper, *Letters*, No. 1194 (cf. Klauber, *AJSL* 30, 273): "Two statues of the mighty kings, 50 statues of *ku-ri-bi*, statues of clay, of silver, 3 thresholds of silver, one *rukku* of silver: this work (?) is done" (obv. 13—15).

The third text is Harper, *Letters*, No. 1413, whose defective state makes it unintelligible to me; although it yields no connected sense it is very significant in this connection: obv. 3: the statues of the gods of the city [...] 4: Ištar etc. 8: *ilku-ri-bi* [...] rev. 1 the mighty Lamassu etc.

It appears from these texts that the *Kuribi* belonged to the class of the Lamassu and the Laḫmu, without being identical with either. Like the winged bull and lion colossi, it was represented both in colossal form and placed at the door of the temples, and in miniature replicas manufactured by the dozen. Botta found small copies of the statues of protecting spirits (*Monument de Ninive*, Table 153).

In the Old Testament the Cherubim had wings (Ex. 25 20; 1 Ki. 6 24–27 et passim), one face (apparently human) (Ex. 25 20), human hands (Ez. 1 8; 10 7, 8, 21); they were connected with the Tree of Life (Gen. 3 24) and with the palm trees and open blossoms carved on the walls of Solomon's temple (1 Ki. 6 29; 7 29, 36) and of the ideal temple described by Ezekiel (41 18–20).

Assyrian sculpture furnishes numerous representations of a divine being with human figure and wings. Botta found such protecting spirits standing at the gate of the palace on both sides of the bull colossi (*Monument de Ninive*, Tables 30 and 42); we see them, with pine cones in the right hand, fertilizing the sacred tree (e. g. Gressmann, *Texte und Bilder*, ii, 83). The identification of these angelic beings with the Cherubim seems inevitable and, although the documentary proof is lacking, their name must have been *ku-ri-bi*. The root of *kuribi* and, ultimately, of cherubim, seems to be the Assyrian *karābu* (to bless): these blessing or protecting spirits were akin to the guardian angels. They were represented with one hand lifted in the act of blessing (Ball, *Light from the East*, p. 33). Guardian angels were not unknown to the Assyrians, for in a number of letters (Harper, *Letters* 113 (*sic!*), 427, 453, 778, 779, 1133) we find the wish: "May the gods appoint at the side of the king a guardian of peace and life" (*mašar šulmi balāti*) (cf. Delitzsch, *Babel und Bibel*, i, 69; Behrens, *Assyrische Babylonische Briefe*, 40<sup>4</sup>).